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Hydrest of all in Leavening Power .- U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.



SOCIETY CALENDAR

FRATERNAL AID ASSOCIATION. Crescent Council, No. 10, F. A. A.-Meets the first and third Monday nights of each month in Ord Fellows' hall. M. P. Shearer,

president; T. F. Smith, secretary GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. Abilene Post No. 65-Meets at the court touse the second and fourth Monday even ngs of each month. All comrades are invited to meet with us. W. L. Ailiso , P. C.; A. S. Davidson, Adjutant. je26-ly

Woman's Relief Corps, No.65-Meetsalternate Fuesdayaftermoons at 3 o'clock in the city hall. Mrs. Alice Seeds, president; Mrs. Mary Naul;

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Damon Lodge No. 5-Meets every Wednes day evening, corner second and Broadway. Visiting brothers cordially invited. C. S. Drawford, C. C.; A. E. Cooper, K. of R. & S. A. O. U. W.

Abilene Lodge, No. 95- Meets every Thurs say evening in Odd Fellows hall, John Hermann, M. W.; Hichard Waring, record-

Western Home Lodge, I. O. O. r., No. 66-Meets every Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows' ball. Officers: Noble Grand, L. Lipps, Secretary, F. V. Close. Visiting brethren MASONIC.

Abilene Commandery No. 25, E. T. - Meets in Masonic hall on the first and third Thursdays of Masonic hall on the his and the sech month, W. G. Cowles, E. C. S. S. Smith

Cyrus Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M.—Meets in Ma-sonic hall on the second and fourth Fridays of sach month. O. L. Moore, H. P. J. L. Worley

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James Russell Lowell Pays the Debt of Nature.

HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO LITERATURE,

Professor of Belles Lettres in Harvard University-American Minister to Spain and England-Given English Degrees.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 13.-James Russell Lowell died at 2:10 o'clock yesterday norning. His death was caused by an affection of the liver together with other ailments incidental to his ad-

Mr. Lowell passed away at his home, Elmwood, in Cambridge, where he was born. Almost to the last he was a hard, although erratic, worker. He had not been seen as often in society lately as formerly, but up to five years ago he seemed in robust health.

BIOGRAPHICAL James Russell Lowelt was born in Camridge, Mass., February 22, 1819. The poet cended from an English family who ettled in New England in the year of 1831 His grandfather was made a judge by Wash-ington after having assisted in framing the constitution of Massachusetts in 1789. He moved the insertion in the bill of rights of that state of the clause that "All men are orn free and equal," and earned great emisence as a lawyer. The family of the Lowells gave its name to the city of Lowell and has given merchants, manufacturers, athors, preachers, lawyers, scholars, phi anthropists and statesmen of the Hay state The deceased was the son of Charles Low ell and in genius and character was the



JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,

the youngest of five children. From both parents were transmitted high intelligence. ound principles and right ideals, but the poetle and imaginative faculty came from the mother. His birthplace was the old tory mansion now called "Elmwood," a large three story square, wooden bouse in the early colonial style, situated in spacious grounds, surrounded by magnificent cluss and pines planted by his father, with an outlook on the Charles river. Lowell was fitted for college by William Wells who was the senior of the arm that published the series of Wells & Lilly classics. He entered Harvard in his stateenth year and was graduated in 1818. His first published literary production, unless probably some boems of 'Harvardiana," which he edited in 1837-8, was his not it class poem composed under peculiar circumstances. At the time of writing it the collegiate s nior was undergoing a brief period of rustication at Concord, in consequence of inattention to us text books. His fo ce! sojourn in this Aveadia of scholarship and reform I rought him leto-relationship with the truns endentalists who in that day

were in the fiabit of gathering at the house of Line, son, while whom then berns that friend-h p which, despite the playful's illies of the younger poet in his earlier weitings only terminated with the death of the ed i The young satirist saw the humor us side of the social movements of the day, and the class prem, scipillating with wir apprecial the abolitionists; Carlyle, Emerson and transcendentalists. In the law school of Harvard Lowel Deceived e degree of LL B. and was admitted to the ir in 1840. The only record of the pract ce his profession is found in a story entitled Mispellany. Henceforth he gave himself on tirely to literature. In 1841 a volume of poems written under the influence of affec-tion for a weman o' gen'us who became his wife, w s published under the file of "A Year's Life,"

The volume was never republished and the sevents and the sevents and the sevents are the sevents and the sevents are the sevents and the sevents are the seven been deem d worthy of reprinting by the nather. His marriage to the wamen who inspired these poems took place in 1834. Maria White was an ardeat abolitionist, and no doubt her influence assisted in turning

cause to which he rendered immortal To understand Lowell's character it is necessary to r-member that he was not only a poet, a scholar and a bumorist, but always a conservative and a critic. No man was nore thoroughly imbaed than he with the racy-a democracy without demagagism; no man more jealons him he of the unturnished eputation of America in politics and litera re; no man more quick to see any depart re from the bigh ideal of the republic, and is flaming pen was turned to attack whatver assailed this ideal-at one time slavut another time vicious political methods threatening the purity of demo-cratic society. His radicalism was always inservative, his criticism always construc Lowell and his wife were regular con ributors to the Liberry Bell, and his name opeared in 1811 in the Auti-Slavery Standard as corresponding editor. In this paper from 1848 to 1848 his poems during that period mostly appeared. Later the Boston Courier. its co umus the first series of the "Biglow Papers" was given to the public, beginning charter states that the company is in the issue for June 1-46 and enting in 1818, formed to publish a daily and weekly It consisted of a series of poems in the pewspaper in Topeka. The capital Yankee dialect, ostensibly by Hosra Biglos, and edited with an introduction, notes, bave been subscribed. The first digiossary, index and "Notices of Animas" have been subscribed. The first dindent Press," by "Halmer Wilber, A. M.; astor of the first church in Jualam, and

crosp ctive member of any literary, learned and scientific societ es." In the main it was

satire on slavery and the Mexican war,

ut there was scarcely any cant, hypocrisy

FAMINE FEARS:

In 1843 he undercook the editing of the

venture falling through financial disaster to the publishers. In this magazine was begun

a series of essays on the poets and dramat-

Poets." In 1-81 came a volume of verse

containing"A Legend of Britiany," with thir

ty-three miscellaneous poems and thirty-seven sonnets. These were followed in 1815 by "The Vision of Sir Lun-fal," one of the most exquisite

productions of h's genius, a poem founded on the legend of the Holy Grail, which is

said to have been composed in a sort of

frenzy in about forty-eight hours, during

The "Conversations of the Poets" was

Lowell's first work in literary criticism and

was the basis of his lectures before the Lowel Institute in 18 4-5 and of his lectures in Har

lected edition of his poems was published

the "Biglow Papers" and "A Year's Life" be

In January, 18-5, Lowell was appointed

Cleveland, he was our representative at St.

second time in 1857 Miss Dunlap, of Port-

and Me, and who died in 1885. The English

was given degrees by both Oxford and Cam-

oridge and was elected rector of the Univer-

POWDER MILL GONE.

Terrific Explosion, Causing the Death of

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Aug. 15 -Yes-

of powder are stored was not affected.

Bayless and Timothy Cooney.

What caused the explosion no one is

to the scene. Archie Livingston, the

the mill when it was blown to atoms

and he escaped unscathed. The family

of John W. Bayless, one of the victims,

is inconsolable. One of his daughters

WESTERN KANSAS.

Judge Backin Enthusiastic Over the Pros-

peets.

Toreka, Kan., Aug. 15 .- Judge Theo-

dosius Botkin, of Arkalon, and a num-

ber of other citizens of western Kan-

astic with regard to the condition of

ly deficient, has not been so abundant

Judge Botkin says that in Haskell

made and it is believed that there will

be 150,000 bushels of wheat to go upon

At present prices this will discharge the

last dollar of mortgage indebtedness in

Haskell county, leaving the bountiful

parts of the state, and their tendency

retary, Topeka; R. A. Dareth, grand

recording secretary, Memphis; Elijah

Green, assistant grand recording secre-

A People's Organ.

of the people's party to establish a

daily newspaper as an organ in Topeka

took definite shape when the charter of

the People's Publishing Co. was filed

with the secretary of state. The

charter states that the company is

pectors are: E. H. Snow, state printer:

Walter M. Allen, S. McLallin, editor of

the Advocate, G. F. Kimball, of Paola,

and Noah Allen, of Wichita, Levi

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15 .- The project

. v. ımmaculate Blacks.

frequent and coptors.

business men.

deputy, Topeka.

is at the point of death from grief.

have been gathered.

Several Working

ferred various honors upon Lowell He

ettres in Harvard university.

sity of St. Andrews.

which the noet scarcely ate or slent,

"Conversations With Some of the Old

oncer, a literary and critical magazine, Only three numbers were published, the

sts, which afterward formed the material The Alarm in Germany Caused By the Ukase.

INDIAN CORN FOR A SUBSTITUTE.

Unless Weather Brightens in Europe America Will Be the Only Country on Which to Rely For Breadstuffs.

LONDON, Aug. 14.-The Times correvard university during his professorship of spondent at St. Petersburg says that it modern languages and belles lettres. A is declared in well informed circles third volume of noems containing many that the prohibition of rye exports was new anti-slavery pieces was publish at in 1848 and the same year was brought out anony-mously the "Fable for Cri. les." In 18:9 a colnot warranted by the condition of crops, and that the cause was a political move against Germany and Austria. International stocks generally are depressed by the Mohurago fallure at In 1877 Mr. Lowell was appointed by Presideat Hayes to the Spanis; mission, from which he was transferred to the court of St. Trieste and the stoppage of Russian rye exports. Some fears are expressed that short crops will cause domestic ofe-sor of modern languages and belles discontent in Russia, which will lead to a counteracting policy of foreign ag-In 189 Lowell was deputed as minister to England and, until recalled by President gression. Cereals are firm in Liverpool. Maize is expected to further advance, being in demand as a substitute

Lowell's first wife died in 1853. He married for rye on the continent. There has been a change in the tone of German papers toward the United States since the Russian ulcase regarding rye exports. The writers now look to the United States for relief, not only for the present but in the future. But it is confidently thought that the supply will offset the poor harvest and

prevent prolonged distress, A Berlin dispatch says the news from terday morning about 8:30 o'clock, the eastern Prussia is of the gloomlest kind. powder factory in the Ohio river at The people there have just become Kellogg, W. Va., four miles below aware of the Russian prohibition of rye Huntington, blew up from some un- exports and they regard it as almost a known cause. The explosion was in death sentence. Those near the frontier the glazing mill building which was have been depending on rye purchased about fwenty-five feet square and two in small quantities across the boundary stories high. There were about two in Russia. The Russian officials now tons of powder in it. The main mill refuse to let even a pound of grain go building and in which great quantities over the line and have threatened with imprisonment any person caught sell-The noise of the explosion was heard ing or any German found on Russian

twenty-five miles away and its force | soil with grain bought there, was so great as to literally annihilate The scenes described are heartrendthe building. Pieces of timber were ing and numerous applications have thrown across the river in Ohio, A been made to the local authorities for piece of iron weighing over a ton was relief. These applications are fast picked up and tossed through the air consuming the money devoted to the 200 yards and buried deep in the sustenance of the poor and there is some talk of petitioning the Prussian Workmen were just going to work in government to issue army rations to the large mill but had not yet entered the people. It is believed that Chan-In the glazing mill at the time of cellor Von Caprivi will the explosion were two workmen, John course rather than repeal the corn

duties. Only unrecognizable fragments of | In the manufacturing centers, estheir bodies can be found, and two pecially Chemnitz, Plauen and Greiz, buckets full of shreds of human flesh the distress is increasing, Juliness of trade being combined with high prices (icorge Wells, who was in a house of provisions. Rye bread is the staple 300 yards away, had his skull broken of the poorer classes and any increase by a fragment of iron which whirled of the already high prices means starvthrough the window of the house. He ation.

is in a dying condition. D. M. Parks, There is a strong desire in the manu-Charles Knowly and John Shauster, facturing districts to emigrate to workmen in the big mill, who were America but few of the people are well standing 400 yards away, were terribly enough off to do so. Among the peasinjured by flying missiles that black antry the general feeling is of pathetic ened the air. A few others are slightly despair. Prevalent distress in Germany reacts on the Jewish refugees and even on the border they are being living that can tell. More than 1,000 turned back unless absolutely equipped people have been drawn by curiosity with funds to take care of themselves. The majority of the refugees are withsuperintendent, was standing right by out money and therefore are not per-

mitted to enter Germany. The Trieste failure and the Russian ukase together have oppressed most in- the examination prescribed he failure of the crops in Russia will which the Russian government is not unlikely to endeavor to distract public attention by a policy of foreign complications or aggression. There is an adication of an appreh size reeling on the stock exchange and even the sas, who are in the city, are enthusi-American securities yesterday failed to attract the attention of buyers. The agriculture in that part of the state. Russian ukase caused a hardening of In some parts of central and northern the prices of cereals in Liverpool. Rye Kansas the rainfall, though not serious is not much dealt in in England as compared with the business in that comas the farmers would have it, but in the modity on the continent, but its abwest and southwest the rains have sence causes Indian maize to be in request and for that Liverpool is one of county careful estimates have been further advance in maice is expected. the chief European markets, hence a

Ryc. has risen 8 shillings in Amsterdam and both there and in Berlin it is quarters Italy, 50,000 quarters and Norway, 500,000 quarters. No country can out, sorn, barley and other crops to cre- ly only 1,000,000, therefore the loss must supply this loss. America is able to supis greatly to encourage and enliven in Europe. If the weather turns out pad America will be in a position to control the market. Alarm is already Archison, Kan., Aug. 15.-A colored felt here owing to a report that Amerlodge, the Order of Immaculates, is ican farmers are mortgaging their crops holding a convention in Atchison. An in order to hold wheat back. On the election of officers was held, which re- other hand fine weather in Europe, sulted as follows: C. J. Johnson, gen- with the immense purchases already eral master, Topeka: E. S. Snelling, made in America for shipment to Eudeputy grand master, Memphis, Tenn.; rope during the coming three months, T. H. Traynor, grand treasurer, Mem- would quite alter the situation and phis: G. R. Turbin, grand financial sec- wheat operators' prospects.

Overcome By Choke Damp GALENA, Kan., Aug. 15 -Clyde Cupp, tary, Atchison; W. L. Hudspeth, grand engaged in mining on the Ohio lead marshal, Valley Falls; William Wat- and zinc company's land, went into his hall, grand messenger, Hiawatha; W. shaft. When about twenty feet from A. Wade, grand herald, Oklahoma City; the top he was overcome with choke George Richardson, outside guard, To- damp, fell to the bottom and was inpeka; William Davis, inside guard, stantly killed. Mitchell Picket and Memphis; L. Smith, grand national Kinkade went down to get Cupp and they also were taken out apparently lifeless, but were resuscitated after a few hours.

Answered the Description. NEWCASTLE, Pa., Aug. 14.-A man giving the name of Edward Logan of Cleveland was arrested while attempting to enter a rear room of the First national bank. He answers the description of the burglar and murderer who recently robbed the bank at Columbus -Grove, O., after shooting the eashier and a farmer, the latter fatally.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.-Work was resumed in the mines and mining, hortiis one of others is to be resumed this morning. [sub-treasury scheme.

DEATH OF MRS. POLK. The Aged Widow of President James K.

State Historical Lociety

Polk Passes Away. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 15.-Sur rounded by a few loving friends and relatives, Mrs. James K. Polk, relict of the tenth president of the United States, died at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, peacefully and quietly, in the full possession of her natural faculties

Mrs. Polk was in perfect health until

last Wednesday evening, when on returning from a short drive she was taken suddenly ill. She never rallied. Had she lived until September 4. next, she would have been eighteen years beyond the allotted time of three score and ten. The cause of her death was simply exhaustion resulting from

old age. The bells throughout the city were tolled when the news of her death became known, and words of sympathy and regret were heard from the people. As yet no arrangements regarding

the interment have been made Mrs. Polk was, before her marriage, Miss Sarah Childress. She was born near Murfreesboro, Rutherford county, Tenn., September 4, 1803, and was the daughter of Joel and Elizabeth Childress. Her father, a farmer in easy circumstances, sent her to the Moravian institute at Salem, N. C., where she was educated. On returning home she married Mr. Polk, who was then a member of the legislature of Tennessee. The following year he was elected to ongress, and during his fourteen sessions in Washington Mrs. Polk's courteous manners, sound judgment and many attainments gave her a high place in society.

On her return to Washington as the wife of the president Mrs. Polk devoted herself entirely to her duties. She held weekly receptions and abolished the custom of giving refreshments to the guests. She also forbade dancing, as out of keeping with the character of these entertainments. In spite of her reforms Mrs. Polk was extremely popu-

"Madam," said a prominent South Carolinian, at one of her receptions, "there is a woe pronounced against you in the Bible.

On her inquiring his meaning, he added: "The Bible says: 'Woe unto you when all men shall speak well of

An English lady visiting Washington thus described the president's wife: "Mrs. Polk is a very handsome woman. Her hair is very black, and her dark eyes and complexion remind one of the Spanish donnas. She is well read, has much talent for conversation, and is highly popular. Her elegant taste in dress preserves the subdued though elegant costume that characterizes the

Mrs. Polk became a communicant of the Presbyterian church in 1834, and maintained her connection with that denomination to the last. After the death of her husband she resided in Nashville, in "Polk place."

A DELICATE QUESTION.

The Employment of Qualified Sisters of Charity in the Pub ic Schools. Austin, Tex., Aug. 15 -A very pecu-

liar and interesting question has come up for consideration in the department of public instruction, and Supt. Prichitt seems that about forty sisters of charischool at San Antonio and took ternational stocks. It is feared that those desiring to teach. Many of these were found competent by the state give rise to popular disaffection, from board of examiners and entitled to certificates, but all sorts of people have sent up protests against granting them certificates, on the ground that the sisters belong to a religious order whose work is particularly and exclusive in the interest of the Catholic church Their wages, it is said, would go to the church, and is also in violation of the constitutional provision that no part of the public school fund shall be used in the particular interests of any sect or church. The question raised is a delicate one of law and policy, and the attorney-general's ruling will be watched for with our losity and interest.

Immigrant Arrivals in England. LONDON, Aug. 15.-Much has been said recently concerning the great the market after the necessary quantity decidedly dearer than wheat. On an number of foreigners who are alleged average Germany imports 3,500,000 to be arriving in England, it being held by many that the reported influx was due to the exodus of Jews from Russia. An official report issued to-day on the immigration during the month-of July be replaced by wheat. Much now de- shows that the number of foreigness pends upon the next fortnight's weather entering England dusing that month amounted to 1,000,

To Relieve Grasshopper Sufferers. KINGFISHER, Ok., Aug. 15.-Mayor Gag upon the authority of the board of trace of this town, sent the following telegram to the mayo, of Findley, O.: "Providence has smiled on Oklahoma this year. Our crops are magnificent Kingfisher county will send and oats if needed. Let me know."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.-The convention of the official agricultural chemists met here with a large attendance of members. President H. C. Caldwell read an address, which was followed by a report from the secretary, H. M. Wiley. The remainder of the session was taken up by the discussion of routing affairs.

Call For a Temperance Convention TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15 .- A call has been issued for the annual convention of the Kansas Temperanse union, to be held in Topeka September 15 and 16. Every church, Sunday school, temperance society or other organization in sympathy with the temperance cause is invited to send three delegates.

The Alabama state alliance re-elected all its old officers. The president, & M. Adams, made a fierce attack on Senator Morgan, declaring he would suffer his arm to burn off before he would support him. His cause of com-Dumbauld, chairman of the people's culture, electricity and transportation buildings yesterday and work on the

A Sober Hint For Grain Speculators to Consider.

EUROPE MAY TURN TO TURNIPS.

Home Prospects Brighten in Consequence of Good Crops and High Prices, Except the South Where Cotton is a Glut.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The prohibition of the exportation of

rye by Russia because of the official be healed, some for such bread as they had redeclaration that famine is impending has suddenly affected the grain markets of the whole world. Russia usually exports about 50,000,000 bushels of rys and men reason that other grain in large quantities will be required. Not enough attention is paid to the fact that European consumption may be greatly reduced by high prices, and speculation goes on the theory that every person must have so many bushels or there will be starvation. Before the year is over this notion will probably be corrected. Wheat rose 854 cents on moderate sales and a heavy operator at Chicago went down. Corn rose 614 and oats 214 cents, with small

Crop prospects grow brighter every day and with the assurance that the country will not only have enormous supplies of grain, but a market for it at good prices, business is improving throughout the north. The movement begins close to the farms. Country merchants are buying more freely and their purchases are felt by wholesalers and manufacturers. Trade at Boston shows improvement, wool sales reaching 3,752,000 pounds. At Hartford trade is better. At Philadelphia there is general improvement, particularly in wool and woolens, dress goods, paints and tobacco. At Cleveland trade shows some improvement, though iron is demoralized. At Fort Wayne improvement is noticed. At Cincinnati trade is only fair, southern business being smaller. At Chicago increase is noted in almost every branch of trade except cured meats. At St. Louis business increasing in almost all lines and at Kansas City the eattle and packing trades are light and wheat not moving freely, but general trade is improving and healthy. At St. Paul trade is unusually brisk. The south is in very at condition. The great surp of cotton last year and the prospect of an equally large crop this year threaten a lower price than producers can stand, and trade and collections are both poor in that section.

There is distinct improvement in the demand for cotton goods, which mills can now produce with profit at lower prices than ever, but the manufacture is much embarrassed by comparative scantiness of orders for the future The monetary uncertainty operates to prevent large commitments in advance. Improvements in iron is felt at Phila delphia as to the better grades but No. 2 foundry has been been offered here at \$15 for eash and southern gray forge is selling at 80.75. Bar tron is dull, but the domand equals the supply in plate has referred the same to the Attorney- and structural iron and the prospects General of Texas for a legal ruling. It are considered good! In rails nothing is doing and sales in July for the whole attended the summer normal country were but 52,000 tons, against

the actual shipment of 130,000 tons. Speculation in stocks has been dull and tended downward, but oil has advanced 1% cents for the week. Exports of wheat for the week have been three times last year's and western receipts average about a million bushels daily. Tin has declined here to \$19.90 for August, though higher in London. and sales of lake copper are reported at \$11.95. Labor troubles in the Omaha smelting works have advanced the price of lead to 4% cents. The advance in prices during the past week has averaged nearly 2 per cent for all commodities.

The money market here continues rather more saleable here and in other eastern cities, but there is still a vague sense of uneasiness. Foreign trade weeks of August have exceeded by nearly 19 per cent. those of the corresponding weeks of last year. If Europe has to send each for all the food it will require this year it is probable that this country will not lack money long.

Mrs. Astor Forfeits Her Gowns. NEW YORK, Aug. 15 .- Mrs. William Astor did not appear at the United States district court, nor was she repa resented even by anybody who could show cause why the Parisian gowns imported by her should not be forfeited to the government. The case, therefore, went by default. The gowns will be sold at public auction by J. Thomas Stearns. They were seized because the maker tried to cheat Mrs. Astor and the grasshopper sufferers of Ohio a the government by undervaluing them railroad train of corn, potatoes, wheat after Mrs. Astor had paid him the full

Lowell's Funeral. logical school at Cambridge conducted the services, which were of a simple character. There were no services at alent, and that not to meet their spirit-Auburn, which is located in a valley in Juxury Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D. the shadow of Longfellow's resting

A Dangerous Ducking. JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 15 .- Just before the steamer Buffalo left for the illuminated fleet display at Chautauqua last evening a section of the deck, crowded with people, gave way, throwing about thirty persons in the water. A scene of excitement ensued, but by prompt action all were rescued alive.

Baron Hirsch is negotiating with isfies the wants of the soul. the Turkish government to rent land 5. This true bread (1) is abundant, (2) pounds yearly for the land.

CHRIST THE BREAD OF LIFE. International Sunday-School Lesson for August 23, 1891.

Specially Arranged from S. S. Quarterly, 1 LESSON TEXT. -John 6:95-10. GOLDEN TEXT.-Lord, everme bread. - John 6:34

CENTRAL TRUTH .- Jesus is the bread of life, TIME. - April, A. D. 22. The day following our

PLACE .- Capernaum, on the northwest shore INTERVENING HISTORY .- (1) The night of prayer. (Matt. 14:23-25.) (2) The storm at sea. (vs. 16-18.) (3) Jesus walking on the sea. (va. 19, 33.) (4) Peter's attempt to walk on the

water. (Matt. 14:28-31.) CIBCUMSTANCES. - Soon after Jesus came to His disciples with cheer and power in the storm, they all came to land near Capernaum. It was the morning after the feeding of the 5,000. Great numbers came to Jesus, some to

ceived at Bethsaida. HELPS OVER HARD PLACES .- 35 "Not because ye saw the miracles:" not for the teaching of the miracles, but for the benefits they obtained from them. 27. "Labor not:" do not make the wants of the body the chief end of life. "That meat which endureth:" the food of the soul that satisfies its immortal wants. "Hath the Father scaled:" attested as His Son and sent from Him with the true message, Scaling to the ancients was like signing the name with us. God's scal was (i) the Divine character of Christ; (2) His miracles; (3) His Heavenly message. 23. 'The work of God that ye believa;" faith is the source and fountain of all good works. 31 "What sign:" by which to prove you are the great prophet, the Messiah. 31. "Our fathers did eat manus:" (Ex. 16). Moses did this for us: what have you done? Only one meal, instead of food for forty years-and only five thousand fed, instead of two million-only barley bread, instead of manna. 32 Jesus' reply shows His superiority to Moses. First: "Moses gave you not:" it was not Moses who gave the manna, it was God, through Moses. But Jesus came from the Father, Whose gift Ho was to the world. Second: "the true bread:" the real bread, bread for the soul, of which the manna was only a type. Third; "from Heaven:" the real Heaven, while the manna came only from the atmospheric heaven. 'Fourth. 33. "Giveth life:" as well as sustains it. The manna lasted but a day or two; the true bread is eternal. Fifth, "Unto the world:" the manna was for Jews only, the true bread for all men. The manna was for one age, the true bread for all ages. 35. "Never hunger:" with pain and unsatisfied desire, but only as in the Bentitude. 32. "The Father giveth Me:" the Divine side of salvation, life, desire, new hearts, come from God only. "Him that cometh:" this is the human side of salvation. 33, "Raise it up again:" at the resurrection. Death shall not destroy those

who believe. LESSON COMMENTS.

The morning after the miracle of the loaves and fishes, the people again sought for the miracle worker. They were pleased with the experiences of the previous day, and longed for their repetition. Finding that Jesus had gone over the water, they took boats and followed. When they came to Him, they inquired, with wonder, how He had crossed the water. To this Jesus gives no answer, but lays bare at one stroke the motive that led them to follow Him so closely. He then exhorts them to seek for something higher than the mere satisfaction of bodily wants, and

to give heed to their eternal interests. The first thing that strikes one, in reading this lesson, is a point of similarity between Nicodemus, the woman at the well, the disciples and the people. They are all alike in this one respect, that they misapprehend His words. He talks of things spiritual; they think of things carnal. He is on one planet they on another and lower plane. "Ye must be born again," says Christ to Nicodemus. "How can a man be born again?" is the carnal reply. To the woman at the well He speaks of "a well of water springing up into eternal life;" and she answers: give me this water, that I thirst not, neither come hither to draw." To His disciples even He says: "Take heed. and beware of the leaven of the Pharisees;" and they say among themselves; "It is because we have taken no bread" (Matt. 16:6). So also in this case, while He talks of things Heavenly, they are only thinking about things earthly. Thus Jesus was, in a deep spiritual sense, a lonely man. He spoke about the heart, and they, in their conceptions and desires, rose no higher than the stomach. He discoursed about Heavenly food, and they discoursed about bakers' bread. This bitter experience of loneliness in purpose continued all through the life of the Master,

We can easily see and heartily coneasy on call and commercial paper is demn the sordid thought and desire of a throng that lived eighteen hundred years ago. But we need not go back eighteen hundred years nor eighteen continues to improve, for while imports | years to find the exact counterpart of decline largely the exports for the two that Galilean multitude. Our church papers are full of articles on how to reach "the unchurched masses." All agree in the statement that they are unreached. They never come within the walls of our churches. Now, there is nothing easier than to reach themman, woman and child, and to crowd our churches to the very walls. Just Send forth a proclamation that everyone who comes to your church shall have a loaf of bread and a silver dollar each time he attends. Now you may at once open your church not only on Sanday but three times each day in the week and you will have it packed. They will rush and crowd around the doors before the time for opening and fight for places, and such throngs will be gathered that they will tread one upon another. Go to any dispensary for the poor and see the crowd Mark how patiently they will wait their turn for hours. Mark also that well-to-do Bosran, Aug. 15.—The funeral of folk are there waiting for their treat-James Russell Lowell took place in Ap ment free. They are not ashamed to pleton chapel, Harvard university, at feign poverty for the sake of free treatnoon to-day. Bishop-elect Brooks and ment. No, there is nothing easier in Dean Lawrence of the Episcopal theo- this world than to reach "the masses," provided you give them what they wank But what they want is eash or its equivthe house or at the grave. The inter- ual or even their intellectual needs, but ment was in the family lot at Mount only their bodily appetite and fleshy

> PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS. 1. The soul needs food as really as the

body. 2. The food of the soul is that which gives it spiritual life, develops charactor, satisfies its wants, strengthens its

3. A flew heart, given through faith, defen is the source of all good works. The true bread is (1) from God, (2) -miles life-giving, (by for all the world, (4) sat-

along the railway in Asia Minor for a continues, (3) gives salvation, (4) brings Jewish colony. He offers 400,000 eternal life here, (5) gives eternal life